# THE TIMES.

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## Sir John Dead.

### THE GREAT CONSERVTIVE LEADER PASSED AWAY SATURDAY AT 10:15 P. M.

OTTAWA, June 6th.—Sir John Macdonald died quietly at a quarter past ten. The bells are tolling and there is a feeling of great sadness prevailing in the city. Hon. Mr. Abbott will act as premier until after the session, when Sir John Thompson will become premier. The Cabinet will be reorganized, new blood being brought in. There will be a state funeral. The house is adjourned until after the funeral. Sir John's body will be burried at Kingston.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

### A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE DECEASED PREMIER'S CAREER.

For forty years a representative of the people in parliament, for thirty the trusted and well-beloved leader of the great Conservative party, and for twenty-five the Premier of the Dominion of Canada, the career of Sir John A. Macdonald is in one respect at least unique in the history of parliamentary institutions. Sir John has almost completed his fifth decade of continuous public life.

Like so many others who have contributed to the development and prosperity of Canada, Sir John is a Scotchman, having first seen the light at Glasgow in 1815. Five years later, as a bright eyed, curley-haired, active boy, he helped to form a family group seeking a home in the New World, to which so many were then looking to redress the balance of the Old. His father decided upon Kingston, in what is now the province of Ontario, for his permanent abiding place, and there, by the exercise of unremitting diligence and characteristic thrift, prospered so well that he was able to gratify his paternal pride by giving his most promising son as thorough an education as could be obtained in those days, when schools were scarce and colleges almost unknown. While at school the future statesman seems to have proved a very satisfactory pupil, being often called upon by the master to display to admiring visitors his proficiency in mathematics and penmanship. He is described by one who served under the same teacher as having "a very intelligent and pleasing face, strange fuzzy-looking hair that curled in a dark mass, and a striking nose," all of which physical traits, and particularly the last he has preserved in a marked degree to the present day, as the cartoons of Grip, the Canadian Punch, abundantly testify.

#### HIS SCHOOL DAYS OVER.

At the age of sixteen he secured a stool in the chambers of a leading barrister, and spent five years in studying the principles of his chosen profession, paying such careful heed hereto that the lawyer with whom he was articled often spoke of him as the most diligent student he had ever seen. Once embarked in business on his own account, he soon acquired an excellent practice. Unfailingly skilful, courteous and attentive, his reputation rapidly grew, and the highest prizes of the profession lay within the natural scope of his ambition. But destiny had selected him for a more exalted station than even the chair of a chief justice. In those comparatively primitive days the possessions of any decided measure of talent, combined with a good education, was sufficient to mark a man out for public life and insure opportunities for attaining political distinction. Mr. Macdonald had not been many years in practice before his brilliant defence of one Von Schoultz attracted general attention and prepared the way for his entrance into political life. Von Schoultz was a Pole whose sympathy with the rebellion of 1838 under Mackenzie led him to take up ineffectual arms in a pathetically inadequate attempt to free Canada from what he imagined to be a tyranny akin to that under which his own beloved land had been crushed. When court-martialled for his crime public feeling ran so high against him that he was practically a condemned man before his trial, and it required no slight degree of moral courage to undertake his defence. Yet Mr. Macdonald not only gallantly appeared as his advocate, but displayed on behalf f the unfortunate prisoner such keen professional skill, unselfish zeal and moving eloquence that, despite the unpopularity of his cause, he placed himself at one bound in the foremost rank of his profession. There was more truth in the prophecy than perhaps the writer himself imagined who, reporting the proceedings for one of the journals of the day, ventured to predict that "Von Schoultz's counsel would soon be recognized as one of the first men in the country."

#### IN PARLIAMENT

From that day the feeling grew and gathered force that this talented young lawyer must be sent to parliament, and accordingly, 1844, he was offered the nomination for Kingston in the Conservative interest. His triumphant election was the result of an exciting contest, in the course of which he gave unmistakable promise of very unusual ability as a debater, and especially of what has been called "his wonderful way of casting oil upon the troubled waters," a happy faculty which enabled him often to secure a hearing when other men would have been shouted into silence by the whiskey-inflamed men who formed his audience.

#### A MINISTER.

In December, 1844, the Canadian parliament assembled for the despatch of business and Mr. Macdonald, who supported the party then in power, began his long executive career on the 12th of that month, being appointed a member of the Standing Orders Committee. Although he could hardly help realising superiority in intellect and attainments to the majority of his fellow members, Mr. Macdonald did not plunge into debate with permature impetuosity, as young members of promise are apt to do. Thoroughly appreciating the force of the adage, "Festina lente," he allowed his voice to be but seldom heard during his first two sessions. Twice, however, he dared to cross swords with no less formidable an opponent than the leader of the opposition, Mr. Baldwin, the most powerful debater in that House, On both these occasions the question under debate happened to be of a constitutional character, and Mr. Macdonald had already by diligent study laid broad and deep the foundations of that mastery of constitutional law for which he was distinguished. Modesty as he bore himself, however, his merit went not unperceived, and in 1847 a request came from the then Premier, Mr. Draper, that he should accept the portfolio of Receiver-General. After a short continuance in this office, he exchanged it for the Crown Lands, a department which had then almost as bad a reputation for vexatious delays and masterly muddling as the English Court of Chancery in the Jarnoyce days, but in which he instituted reforms of great and lasting benefit. A year later parliament dissolved, and although in the general election which followed Mr. Macdonald easily retained his own seat, so many of his party lost theirs, that when parliament reassembled the Conservatives found themselves in a hopeless minority.

#### IN OPPOSITION.

Thenceforward, during six years of stirring events which must be passed over in silence, Mr Macdonald's abilities were confined within the limited sphere available to even the most talented member of an opposition which could count only nineteen supporters in a house of eighty-four representatives They were years of precious experience to him, however. Numerically weak as the opposition was, he made it a power to be respected by the occupants of the Treasury benches, and never permitted any important measure to pass, of whose principles he disapproved, without raising his voice in determined protest. Thus were his powers of debate surely and solidly strengthened, his rare penetration into men and motives developed and he himself prepared for that long hold upon the reins of power which beginning in 1854 continued till the present with undeminished vigor, having in all those years had but two lacunæ—namely the Liberal administrations of 1862-64 and in 1874-78.

#### STIRRING TIMES.

The year 1854 was one of intense political excitement in Canada. The Reform ministry of Hinks had resigned, and three distinct parties now presented themselves before the people, asking their suffrage—the government party, led by Mr. Hinks, the "Grits" as they were nicknamed, under the rule of Mr. Brown, and the Conservatives owning allegiance to Sir Allan *Macnab* Mr. Macdonald belong to the last, and was its real, although not nominal, leader, Sir Allan being still of service as a figurehead. The elections decided nothing, for each party came out with a fair following. When the house met, it was evident that, unless some coalition could be formed, public business was at a dead-lock, as neither of the three parties could construct a state government alone. Anxious exciting days of conference, caucus, and combination followed with the final result that by a coalition of the more staid and solid Liberals with the liberalized and progressive Conservatives a government was formed with sufficient support to insure its effective existence. Mr. Morin and Sir Allan Macnab were at first the joint premiers of the new administration, but soon after its formation the former retired in favor of Colonel Tache, and the latter, who had pretty well outlived his usefulness, was by the unanimous wish of the party replaced by Mr. Macdonald. A year later Colonel Tache, finding the labors of leadership too onerous made way for Mr. Cartier, one of the ablest statesmen the old province of Quebec has ever produced, and between whom and Mr. Macdonald there thenceforth existed an intimate and cordial political friendship. Mr. Macdonald now became premier in name as well as in fact, the government bearing the title of Macdonald-Cartier, according to the fashion in those days of endowing governments with double-barrelled titles, in order to indicate the leaders of the Upper and Lower Canada sections respectively.

THE LATE SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

And now occured the celebrated controversy about the location of the capital. There were four aspiring cities —Toronto and Kingston for Upper Canada, Montreal and Quebec for Lower Canada. In 1841 Kingston was made the capital, but so great was the dissatisfaction that Montreal was selected in 1848, only to forfeit it again in 1849, when the passage of an obnoxious bill so infuriated a Tory mob that they pelted Lord Elgin with paving stones, smashed his carriage in the street, and finally wound up by burning the parliament buildings to ashes. Toronto and Quebec were then selected alternately, but as this plan was not found to work well the question was referred to Her Majesty, who in 1858 selected Ottawa. Hon. George Brown opposed the selection with great vigor, but failed to make any change. He forced a vote, however, which give Sir John's Government a majority although somewhat small.

Notwithstanding this, the Premier counselled resignation. With that profound penetration which renders him almost prophetic in the accuracy of his forecasts, he now descried an opportunity of dealing his relentless opponent, Mr. Brown, a blow from which he would be long in recovering. Eminent as were the latter's abilities, his character had many grave defects, and among them a passionate impatience. A man of tireless energy, he knew well how to labor, but had never learned how to wait. The astute Premier laid his plans accordingly. He was confident that he still commanded a majority in the House, and that no government formed by his opponent could be permanent. He also knew that so surely as he resigned Mr. Brown would jump at the chance of getting into power, without waiting to count the cost. So, the day after the hostile vote, the Macdonald-Cartier administration resigned, and Mr. Brown, being sent for by the governor, undertook the task of forming a government with an alacrity which clearly showed that his burning desire for power had blinded his eyes to the actual condition of affairs, as he did not even stipulate for an appeal to the country. Three days later the new ministry was announced, and proposed to proceed with the public business; but the House had no sooner assembled than a-want-of-confidence vote was moved by a leading Conservative, and. after an exciting and acrimonious discussion, the callow ministry found themselves in a minority of forty. Under these circumstances they could do nothing but resign, which they accordingly did forthwith, after having been in office hardly forty-eight hours. His trategy thus crowned with complete success, Mr. Macdonald returned to power, supported by an even larger majority than before, and having around his council board almost precisely the same faces as previous to his resignation.

#### NATIONAL POLICY.

His opponents being utterly demoralized, Mr. Macdonald felt justified in adding two very significant items to the ministerial programme. In view of the very unsatisfactory state of the revenue, certain amendments to the tariff were proposed, wherein we may discern the gems of that productive system which henceforth steadily developed until, under the title of "National Policy," it furnished the battlecry wherewith Sir John in 1878 led his forces to victory, and which to-day constitutes the fiscal policy of the Dominion. A far more important announcement, however, was that the expediency of a federation of all the British North American provinces would be anxiously considered, and communication presently entered into with the home government and the maritime provinces upon the subject. As confederation unquestionably forms the greatest event in the history of Canada, to tell the story of its cause, conception, and completion with any fullness would require an article by itself; and yet it is impossible to present any clear outline of Sir John McDonald's career without detailing his intimate connection with this grand constitutional achievement. The tale must, therefore, be told, but as briefly as is consistent with its importance.

Reference has been already made to the question of representation by population as one upon the harmonious settlement of which the future of Canada depended. Its vital significance arose from the wide differences of race and religion which unhappily existed betweeen the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or Ontario and Quebec, as they are now called. Upper Canada was inhabited almost exclusively by English-speaking, Protestant population, while in Lower Canada the people were swayed by the ties that connected them with France, and His Holiness at Rome. When the two Canadas united in 1841, although the lower province had then the larger population, it was stipulated that both provinces should send an equal number of representatives to the joint parliament, and with this arrangement Upper Canada was for the time well content. But, as years passed by, the English province outstripped in wealth and population her slower sister, and began to think that the representation should be changed so as to bear a just proportion to the respective population, and the Liberals of that day, seeking for an effective party cry, seized upon representation by population and made it their shibboleth. As year by year Ontario increased her lead over Quebec, the movement gained power and popularity within her borders, while of course there could be no hope of its meeting with aught save the most determined opposition in Quebec.

#### CONFEDERATION.

In this emergency the scheme for a confederation of the provinces presented itself to Mr. Macdonald's mind as a possible solution of the difficulty. First mooted by the British-American legue in 1849, it had made but little impression, and perhaps might have never been heard of again but for the circumstances just indicated. Having been formally adopted by the Conservatives as a principal plank in the party platform, the great scheme now fully entered the arena of practical politics, and henceforward until its execution formed a subject of engrossing interest.

Meanwhile, however, the people now seemed to grow weary of the Macdonald regine, and during the session of 1862 its supporters fell away one by one, until finally the ministry were defeated on a militia bill introduced by Mr. Macdonald and rendered necessary in his opinion by the possibility of serious complications with the neighboring republic, then in the throes of civil war. A Liberal administration then took the country under its care, but after a troubled existence, resigned in 1864. Public affairs now fell into a very curious and alarming condition. Although Mr. Macdonald, with the aid of his old ally, Colonel Tache, succeeded in forming an harmoniously constructed and thoroughly representative government, containing the very ablest men of his party, parliament had no had no sooner met than it became clear that they were insecure in their tenancy of office. A want-of-confidence motion brought forward at an early stage of the session escaped defeat by the narrow majority of two, and a few days later the sudden defection of two followers on a similar motion changed the ministeral majority into a minority of just the same dimensions. Matters were indeed at a strange pass. Four administrations had fallen within a little more than two years. All public baisness beyond mere routine was at a standstill. There could but be one way out of this critical *cul de sac*—to wit, coalition; and this, in view of the bitter antagonism between the two parties, seemed so impracticable as to be hardly worth discussing. But then, according to the proverb, it is the impossible which happens; and so it fell out in this case. To the profound surprise of supporters and opponents alike, but to his own infinite credit, Mr. Brown, who still led the Opposition, realizing the need of decisive action if the union was to be preserved, made overtures to Mr. Macdonald. which ultimately resulted in the former consenting to enter the cabinet, with two of his followers, on the express understanding that as a substitute for representation by population, for which he had so consistently fought, Parliament would at its next session introduce the federal principle into Canada. On this arrangement being perfected the deadlock came to an end; the Conservative lion and the Grit tiger took sweet council together, and through their united action, supplemented by the eloquent advocacy and exhaustless ardour of Mr. Cartier, in Quebec, Mr. Tupper in Nova Scotia, and Mr. Tilley in New Brunswick, confederation was in the year 1867, given to Canada. Throughout all the difficult and intricate negotiations that were required to perfect the scheme, although the ablest public men in Canada co-operated, Mr. Macdonald was facile princeps. Unanimously chosen chairman of the final conference, held in London in December, 1865, to which came delegates from all the provinces, his perfect knowledge of all details, marvellous tact, and irresistibly persuasive powers proved equal to the herculean task of reconciling the vast and varied interests which at times seemed so seriously conflicting as to menace the whole scheme. Confederation may indeed be justly regarded as Sir John Macdonald's magnum opus.

It was but right and fitting, therefore, that to him should be committed the task of forming the first administration under the new order of things. In fulfilling this commission Mr. Macdonald wisely determined to bring together, irrespective of all party considerations, those gentlemen who represented majorities in the provinces to which they belonged. "I do not want it to be felt," said he by any section in the country that they have no representative in the cabinet and no influence in the government." A ministry selected on these principles and containing the best material in the new Dominion could not fail to prove exceedingly strong, and that this one should have a long and successful career was therefore only a natural consequence. Lord Monck, who as Governor of the Canadas had been a cordial co-operator in promoting the Confederation, was appointed Governor General of the new Dominion, and one of his first official acts was, by Her Majesty's direction, to confer upon Mr. Macdonald the well-merited honor of Knight Commander of the Bath. Since this article was put in type, Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him the Grand Cross of Bath. He is also a Privy Councillor, with the title of Right Honorable, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel la Catolica of Spain. Then followed seven successful years of plenty, during which Prince Edward Island entered confederation and the North West Territories were acquired.

One of the most important events of this period, however, and one with which Sir John's name will ever be peculiarly associated, was the Washington convention of 1871, in which a number of irritating international questions that had accumulated between Great Britain and the United States received a quietus through the medium of a joint commission. The principal subjects that came before this commission were the fishery question, the Albama claims, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the boundary-line between the United States and British Columbia. Of these matters in issue the first was vitally important to Canada, as the dispute had during late years assumed a very serious aspect. The trouble arose in this way. The persistent refusal of the Washington authorities to entertain any proposition for a renewal of reciprocity had driven the Dominion government to retaliate by denying to American fishermen the use of Canadian waters, and this prohibition had been enforced by the fitting out of a miniature navy for seizing and confiscating all trespassing vessels. Serious complications soon occurred, and worse threatened in the near future. The announcement, therefore, that the Imperial and American governments had consented to confer this along with the other matters in dispute between them to the abitrament of common sense and enlightened justice instead of the breach loader and the bayonet was hailed with general satisfaction.

Not in any sense as a representative of Canada, since Canada, being a colony, could of course have no status in such a proceeding, but as a representative of England, selected for that honor because intimately acquainted with all the subject awaiting settlement and bound to consider imperial interests as altogether paramount to colonial, Sir John occupied a place on that commission. The results of the convention are well known. The Alabama claims were referred to another arbitration board of settlement, the San Juan boundary dispute went to the Emperor of Germany for his adjudication, while free navigation of the St. Lawrence and Michigan canals was guaranteed to American and Canadian citizens alike. With regard to the fishery question, it was settled that the Canadian waters should be thrown open to American fishermen for a period of ten years, and that the United States should pay for this privilege such amount as might be awarded by a special commission to meet at a later day. This commission met at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the year 1877, and awarded to Canada five and a half million dollars, which sum was duly paid over by the United States.

Sir John was violently attacked by the opposition press for sacrificing Canadian interests to those of the mother country. But throughout the storm the premier bore himself with

CONTINUED ON 4TH PAGE.

# DIAMOND HALL

Next door South of F. A. Meller's Fruit Store.

**Collar Buttons,**

**Cuff Buttons,**

**Chains, Charms,**

**Wedding and Engagment Rings**

**Watches, Clocks,**

*And All Kinds of Jewellry.*

**ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES REPAIRED.**

48 *JAS. McCAULEY*



**The Moose Jaw Times.**

FRIDAY. JUNE 12, 1891.


## DEATH OF THE PREMIER.

The deepest sorrow has prevaded the whole Dominion since the death of Canada's vetern and beloved Premier was flashed over the wires. The news has sent a thrill of sorrow through every Canadian heart, and in every city, town and village in the land, expressions of genuine grief have been evoked. Political friends and political foes unite in acknowledgment of his great abilities as a statesman and the loss his country will sustain by his death. For upwards of fifty years his has been the brain and his the hand that has shaped the destinies of Canada and made her history. John A. Macdonald was born January 11th, 1815, in Glasgow, Scotland. His father emigrated to Canada in the year 1820, and settled in Kingston, Canada West. He was educated at the Royal Grammar School, afterwards studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1838, at the age of 22 years. His first important case was in 1839, when he defended the rebel Schultz, indicted for treason, for taking part in the rebellion of 1837. Schultz was hanged, but the brilliant young lawyer attracted great attention by the splendid' manner in which he conducted the defence. He entered political life in 1842, as M. P. for Kingston, which constituency he has represented in parliament almost continuously since. As a politician he came rapidly to the front, the same tact which he displayed in his first political campaign by which at a meeting called by his opponent, the future premier converted a hooting mob, with which the meeting had been packed, into warm and enthusiastic supporters, marking him as a born leader of men. In 1847, he entered the Draper Cabinet as Receiver General of Canada, but was soon transferred to the Department of Crown Lands. On the defeat of the Draper ministry in 1848, John Macdonald remained in opposition to the Baldwin government until 1854, when the administration fell before the fire of the opposition and defects in the ranks of its own supporters, and the coalition, McNabb — Morin government, was formed. John A. entered the new Cabinet as Attorney General, becoming on the retirement of Sir Allan McNabb, the leader of the Upper Canada conservatives. Shortly afterwards the Macdonald—Cartier government was formed, which ruled the country down to the date of confederation. The picture of "The Fathers of Confederation," represents Sir John Macdonald, standing, surrounded by the leading politicians of the different provinces newly confederated, of all shades of politices. He was undoubtedly, as in everything which his genius touched, the leader of the movement which transformed four scattered colonies, rent by internal discord and strife, into a united national life. As soon as confederation was an accomplished fact Sir John was called on to form a Cabinet, which ruled the country up to the time of the Pacific scandal in 1873. The liberals then held power up to 1878, in which year they were defeated by Sir John on the National Policy. Since 1878, there have been three general elections, in all of which his government has been sustained by the people on the same issue as that which carried him to victory in 1878. After the general election of 1873, his political fortunes seemed at a very low ebb, and in the first session of the new parliament he found himself the leader of a broken and disheartened party. His transcendent genius however, looked into the future and saw the gems of discord and jealousy already at work among the victors. Rallying the remnant of his party he commenced years before, to organize for the next great battle at the poles, and everybody in Canada knows the result of the 1878 election and the history of Canada since, under Sir John's admnistration. The National Policy has been inaugurated, the Canadian Pacific railway built, the North-West surveyed and opened up for settlement, the trade relations of the Dominion extended, canals built and others deepened, and a host of other works constructed, which have added greatly to the prosperity of the country.

At the close of his career, the friends of Sir John Macdonald can look back over a long life spent in the service of his country, and energies expended for the benefit of the Canadian people.

## FARMER'S INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Farmer's Institute was held on Saturday last in the Brunswick Hall for the purpose of hearing the report of the Delegates who went east last spring for immigration purposes, and to discuss the Flouring Mill question. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. A. E. Day was appointed to act in that capacity. The President, Mr. S. K. Rathwell, called upon Capt. Smith, who stated that during his visit in the east, he met with a large number of farmers who intend to visit this district this summer and examine the resources for themselves. Regarding the Flouring Mill, Mr. Smith gave some valuable information, while in the east he had visited a number of Mill furnishing works with a view of ascertaining the cost of such a mill as would suit this district. He read several letters, among which was one from the firm of William & J G. Greey, Toronto Mill furnishing works, stating that they would furnish the required machinery for a mill of 35 barrel capacity, furnished in first class style, and do all millwright's work in connection with same for sum of $3,500.00. All present seemed to be in favor of having a mill built with as little delay as possible, and the following motions were moved and unanimously carried :—Moved by T. E. McWilliams, seconded by Jas. Ostrander that a committee be appointed, to consist of, Messrs. Hopkins, Rathwell, Battell, Capt. Smith, Ben Smith, McWilliams, Dorrell, Annable, Miller, Green, Allison, H. C. Gilmour, Jas. Franks, Beesley, Rutherford, and Day, to ascertain, the feeling of the farmers, as to forming a Joint Stock Milling Company ; also to find out how much each individual would subscribe to the above ; shares to be ten dollars each, and to report at a future meeting to be held in the Brunswick Hall the 27th inst.

Moved by Mr. McWilliams seconded by Mr. Green. that Mr. Smith correspond with firms in the east and obtain plans and specification' and size of building required to work machinery of 35 to 50 barrel copacity—carried. Meeting adjourned, to meet again in three weeks from date.

A public meeting will be held on Monday June 15th at 6 o'clock, in every public school in the Moose Jaw district, to discuss mill matters. Delegates appointed by the Institute will be present.

## TWO RIVERS.

Owing to the late rains the pasture in the Qu'Appelle and Moose Jaw Valley is luxuriant. There will also be abundance of hay.

Game will be plentiful especially ducks and geese. Chickens are also numerous. The young ducks are now coming out and the young jackrabbits are thicker than ever.

We have lost Messrs. Green & Lascelles from our midst, having located a ranche at Long Lake, where they are making extensive improvements in the shape of stables, corrals, etc., and a commodious dwelling house.

Mr. Wm. Riddell, the late senior partner of the above named firm, retains the old stand, and is making large improvements. He is building a fine residence on the south banks of the Qu'Appelle Valley, as well as a dairy, milk house, etc.

Mr. Thomas Bull has sold his house in the Valley and has gone to California.

Messrs. Mason and Thompson are herding their cattle on the Arm River away from this settlement, and are doing remarkably well. Mr. Thompson is around once more after his narrow escape from a ferocious bull.

Mr. H. L. Toms is about moving his residence, stables etc., on his homestead near the banks of the Qu'Appelle.

The trustees of the school have decided to close it until the 1st of Oct.

Rev. Mr. Brown held communion service in this church last Sabbath.

Messrs. Wright and Wallace, butchers, have been looking up beef cattle around the settlement and have secured fine specimens for the Moose Jaw market.

There seems to be great need of a market building in Moose Jaw as both farmers and ranchers would take in beef, butter, eggs and grain if there was a suitable building erected. The town is boasting of telephones, electric light, fire engines, etc., why should it not have a market such as is seen in every Ontario town with a fair ground, where horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry could be exhibited and offered for sale weekly.

AN OLD TIMER.


HAG. YEL. OIL.— This stands for Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the best and promptest cure for all pain from the simplest sprain to the racking torture of rheumatism. A never failing remedy for croup, sore throat, and pain in the chest.


## MARLBORO' AND PIONEER.

A music and literary entertainment was given in Wesley Church last Thursday evening. A very pleasant evening was passed. Dr. McLean occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Roberts, Ridd, Dickenson, Callender and McLean. The choir under the leadership of Miss Ruttle, sang several pieces very nicely. A solo by Miss Ruttle was well rendered. Duetts were sang by Messrs. Ridd and Roberts and by Misses Ruttle and Cline. The proceedings were brought to a close by singing the national antham.

A meeting of the base ball club was held at Mr. R. Henderson's on Saturday, the attendance being good. After practice a busines meeting was held and Robert McBride was elected captain for the ensuing season. Ed. Heath Secretary. The next practice will take place next Saturday evening, at Mr. R. Henderson's.

The heavy rain last Sunday will do a great deal of grood. There is a general anticipation of heavy crop in this neighborhood. The grain on summerfallow or stubble especially, is making great headway.

## BOHARM.

The grass was never better than it is this spring, and the prospects for lots of hay right at home are good.

Some of our bachelors are having lively times breaking in ponies.

We notice that J. L. Bastedo has been giving his house a frest coat of paint.

Mr. A. B. Carle has moved his house from the centre of homestead to the south end of his pre-emption.

There are a few stray colts running around the district looking for owners.

The trustees of the Boharm school district will sit as a Court of Revision on the 10th.

We understand that Mr. Williams did not find a suitable range for his horses north and has gone south towards Old Wives Lake to see the country in that direction.

## SWIFT CURRENT.

The pleasant countenance of Dcctor Turnbull, of Moose Jaw, was seen on our streets on Wednesday last, the people here are always pleased to see the "Doc."

We have had considerable rain here during the past two weeks. but according to reports there has been a much larger quantity east of this place.

The death of Sir John is the sele topic in town.

## PARKBEG.

June 6th.—A very heavy rain storm passed over here this afternoon. It was the heaviest this season.

The bone pickers have formed quite a colony here and have a large stack of bones piled alongside the track ready for shipping.—COM.

Ottawa, May 29.—To-day in the Agricultural Committee Dr. Brett and Mr. Betts, introduced by Mr. Davin, were present. Mr. Davin brought before the committee the satisfaction with which the immigrants from Dakota compared the location around Moose Jaw with what they left behind in Dakota. He also moved and carried the following resolution :—

"That this committee recommends to the House of Commons to direct the Printing Committee to consider the desirability of reproducing here in Canada the four pamphlets containing an account of the visit of the Tenant-Farmers' Delegates to Canada in 1890."


WINTER SPORTS.—The gay winter season expose many to attacks of colds, coughs, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, asthma, bronchitis, etc., which requires a reliable remedy like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for their relief and cure. Known as reliable for over thirty years. The best cough cure.

HEALTH IN HERBS.—Health-giving herbs, barks, roots, and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulate the secretions, purify the blood and renovate and strengthen the entire system. Price $1 a bottle six for $5. Less than 1 cent a dose.


Winnipeg Free Press, June 9.—At a meeting of railway clerks of Manitoba division, held at the Clarendon Hotel last night, the following resolution was adopted and telegraphed to Lady Macdonald :—

WINNIPEG, Man., 6th of June, 1891.—It having pleased the Almighty to remove from amongst us your illustrious husband and Canada's noblest son, and who ever evinced an earnest desire to promote the welfare of every member of every branch of the state ; we, the railway mail clerks of Manitoba and the North West Territories desire to convey to you our deepest sympathy, praying that God in His Mercy will sustain and comfort you in this your hour of sorrow.

J. G. MOORE, President. W. B. SLOAN, Secretary.

An Ottawa florist was instructed by wire to forward to Earncliffe, on behalf of the mail clerks, a tribute, to take the form of a mail padlock.


TWO YEARS AGO.—Two years ago I was troubled with an ulcer on my ankle having used B. B. B. for bad blood I procured a bottle and a box or Burdock Healing Ointment. After using 3 bottle and 3 boxes I was completely cured. Mrs. Wm. V. Boyd, Brantford, Ont.

# FLAG POLES.

All parties in need of Flag Poles can be supplied from the Coast by leaving their orders with me up to the 25th inst.

6 H. McDougall.


# GOPHER TAILS !

The Agricultural Society offer $28 in prizes for Gopher tails as follows :—

For the greatest number of Tails,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Prize........ | $10 00 |
| 2nd " ........ | 7 00 |
| 3rd " ........ | 5 00 |
| 4th " ........ | 3 00 |

And $3.00 additional for the one who has the tails arranged the nicest.

## TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Friday, 19th June, 1891.

Printed forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North West, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having first been obtained.

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller, N. W. M. Police.

4 Ottawa, May 15th, 1891.

# NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Town of Moose Jaw will be held in the Council Chamber at 2 p. m. of the 17th day of June, instant.

THOS. E. FIRBECK,
Town Clerk.

# NOTICE.

A meeting will be held in the Brunswick Hall the 1st day of July for the purpose of forming a Stock Association for this district. All those interested are requested to be present.

T. D. WATSON.


# B. B. B.

**Burdock Blood Bitters**

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

# CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

# SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure salt rheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

# DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

# SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice-ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

# BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the first bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

# HARDWARE !

# HARDWARE !

# HARDWARE !

# STOCK - NOW - COMPLETE.

— Call and examine our —

**TIE OUT CHAINS 30 AND 50 FEET,**

**BEST IN THE MARKET !**

— Have just received our first consignment of —

# Safety Barb Wire !

Latest Improvements, Special prices for parties buying quantity on application.

## OUR GROCERY AND PROVISION STOCK

Is always Complete with the Newest and Best GOODS in the Market.

**FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS,**

**CHOPPED OATS, POTATOES,**

GRASS SEEDS, ETC.

# E. A. Baker & Co.

# T. W. ROBINSON.

CALL AND SEE OUR

## GENT'S ALL WOOL PANTS

## FOR $1.75.

## OVERALLS AND SMOCKS

## FOR $1.00.

## BOYS PANTS

## FOR $1.00.

# T. W. ROBINSON.

A FEW MORE

REMNANTS

— OF —

WALL PAPER !

— LEFT AT —

BOLE'S DRUG STORE.

If you want Elegant Designs for

PARLOR : OR : DINING : ROOM,

Call and see my stock.

W. W. BOLE.



The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1891.


## TOWN and COUNTRY.

Court of Revision, Wednesdy 17th.

Asst. Supt. Milestone is visiting in Winnipeg this week.

Mr. C. Green, of Lascelles & Green ranchers, is in town this week.

Mr. Wm Trent is in from the ranche this week.

Dr. McLean is in Portage la Prairie attending a meeting of the Methodist Conference.

Master Mechanic Cross, of the C. P. R., went east on No 2, on Wednesday evening.

Every flag in town was hoisted at half mast as soon as the news came that Sir John was dead.


FOR SALE.—A first-class Buggy, Nearly New Will be sold cheap. For further particulars apply to W. D. PALMER Moose Jaw. 50


Mr. J. E. Battell has a ten acre field of volunteer oats measuring two feet in length.

The foundation of the Presbytrian Manse is being laid. It will be a two storey red brick.

Mr. Geo Holdsworth is erecting a solid red brick residence on Manitoba street.

Mrs. Jno. Brass and family arrived on Monday morning from Hamilton, Ont.


MONEY TO LOAN Private Funds on Improved Real Estate Securities. J. G. Gordon.


Fredrick Williams, the celebrated boy soprano singer, went east to Winnipeg on No. 2 Tuesday evening.

The Premier's death is the sole topic in town at present Prayers were offered in the churches on Sunday last for the bereaved family.

By order of the C. P. R. Company every engine and railway station on the line of the C. P. R. has been deeply draped in mourning.


WANTED—A good kitchen girl. Apply at the C. P. R. Dining Hall.


A large party of jolly teachers passed through here from the Coast, on Tuesday evening, on their way to Toronto, to attend the teacher's convention.

Mrs. A. Hicks left on Tuesday evening for Sanlack, Mich., where she will spend the summer visiting her friends. Mr. Hicks accompanied her as far as Port Arthur.


FOR SALE.—One span of young mares one wagon and a set of harness, nearly new. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to
49 RUSSEL WILSON, Moose Jaw.


Supt. Whyte, of the C. P. R., accompanied by Mrs. Whyte, and a lady friend, Mrs. Creason, of Owen Sound, Ont., spent a few hours in town on Monday, en route to Winnipeg.

We have received a lengthy communication from ———on the N. W. L. Assembly election, headed "Gordon vs. Ross," but we insist upon having all communications, dealing with this question, properly signed.

Lieutenant-Governor Royal, Mrs. Royal, and Commissioner Herchmer, of the N. W. M. P., Hayter Reed, Indian Commissioner, Capt. Gagnon, of the N. W. M. P., and Acton Burrows, of Winnipeg, attended Sir John's funeral at Kingston on Thursday.


Two first-class rooms to let—Gentlemen preferred apply to
F. G. HERRLER, Manitoba street.


The cheap excursions to Manitoba and the North West have begun. The dates have been arranged as follows:—June 2nd, 9th and 23rd, good to return for forty days. The fares: To Deloraine, Moosomin, Binscarth and return $28.00; Regina, Moose Jaw and Yorkton $30.00; Prince Albert and Calgary $35.

Among the transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, published by Dawson Bros., Montreal, are a paper on the American bison, its habits, method of capture and economic use in the Northwest, by the poet, Charles Mair, and a paper on the Vinland of the Northmen, by Sir Daniel Wilson, president of the Universary of Toronto. Both are interesting and valuable papers.

There is to be a base ball match between Buffalo Lake and the Moose Jaw second nine on Saturday afternoon. Game called at 15 o'clock sharp.

Mr. Black deserves credit for the interest he has taken in his official capacity as town inspector. The streets and yards are clean and it certainly makes a big difference in the appearance of our town.


Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co. Money to Loan. Apply to, WM. GRAYSON.


The R. T. of T. Council is growing steadily, and will soon be a power in our town. A great many of the young men are joining, and as the insurance degree is to be instituted shortly it is expected a number will take advantage of it. The Council meets every Wednesday evening at 20 o'clock.

The total debt of Canada on the 1st of May last was $234,142,372, a decrease of $131,077 during April. The expenditure for May on capital accounts was $3,791,685, compared with $4,720,690 for the corresponding month last year. The surplus for the ten months elapsed of the current fiscal year is $5,920,331.


Go to Bellamy's for the Celebrated Doherty Organ, Evan's Piano and White's Sewing Machine.


A Temperance demonstration under the auspices of the R. T. of T. is to be held at Qu'Appelle on Dominion Day. It is expected this will be one of the largest affairs of the kind ever held in the Territories. Delegates from the different counsels and branches of the Dominion Alliance will be present. A grand time is anticipated. There will be big turn out from this town. The C. P. R. will give reduced rates and every one can count on having a good time.

Rain has fallen heavily on several days during the past two weeks and has done an immense amount of good. The early crops were not suffering, but the surface of the ground was a little dry and the rain came just at the right time for the late crops. The farmers report that every bit of the grain is now above the ground and could not look better or more promising. The prospects for an abundant harvest in this district are excellent.


Young Pigs for sale at Nicolle's Ranche.


Council met in Chamber Monday May 25th. Present Mayor Rutherford, Councillors Gass, Herrler, and Colpitts. Minutes of last regular meeting read and adopted Communications—from Wm. Grayson re. bridge; Mr. Crawford of Brandon re. Fire Engine: A. Andrews re. Chemical Engine; E. Cary re. taxes; O. B. Fysh re. Herrler's manure; J. G. Gordon re. Chemical Engine. Account from H. McDougall $8.10 for postage. Communications of O. B. Fysh referred to Board of Health Committee; of E. Carey referred to Treasurer for statement. Finance Committee recommended the payment of the following accounts: Wm. Walsh, Livery Dakota Delegates $5.00; A. Smith lunch Dakota Delegates $4 50; TIMES Printing House $4.50. Gass—Colpitts that the Court of Revision be held on Wednesday 17th day of June, at 14 o'clock—carried—Herrler—Gass—that a notice be inserted twice in the Moose Jaw TIMES announcing date of setting of Court of revision—carried Council adjourned.

The annual District Meeting of the Regina District was held in the Methodist Church on Wednesdy last. The morning session opened at 9 o'clock, the Rev. J. M. Harrison, President of the Conference, in the chair, with devotional exercises led by the Rev. Dr. McLean, Rev. F. B. Stacey, B. A., and Mr. S F. Callendar, after which Rev. F. B. Stacey was elected secretary, with Mr. J. Spicer as assistant. Ministerial representatives were present from Prince Albert, Fort Qu'Appelle Grenfell, Regina, Moose Jaw, Wascana, Pasqua, and Caron. Messrs. J. W. Smith, Regina, W. Grayson, Moose Jaw S. F. Callender, Wascana, T. L. Bray, Wolseley, and H. Hurlburt, Pasqua and Caron were present as lay delegates.

During the ministerial session favourable reports were received from the Examining Board on the examinations of the Candidates and probationers in the required course of study. After the usual oral examinations, conducted by the Rev. F. B. Stacey. J. W. Dickenson, having completed his studies and travelled the required term on probation, was unanimously recommended to be received into full connection, he having been previously ordained. J. W. Ridd and W. Clayne were continued on probation. G. Bennie, G. McCullough, and A. E. Roberts were recommended as candidates for the ministry.

A resolution of sympathy was passed with the Rev. J. Tozeland in his affliction, and the secretary was requested to forward the same.

At the general session there was reported an increase of 125 members in the district during the year. A new brick church has been erected at Wolseley seating 125 persons and costing $1,400; also one on the Moose Jaw Mission seating 200 persons, which, together with sheds, etc., will cost over $1,000.

New Missions were recommended to be formed around Regina to be known as Buck Lake and Grand Coulee, and one in the Prince Albert District to be known as Kinistino.

Very satisfactory reports were given of the extension of the work in the district, and of new work taken up.

A new parsonage was reported as having been built at Grenfell, and also large additions to the furnishing of the parsonage at Moose Jaw.

Communications were read from the principal of Wesley College reporting a very satisfactory year's work. Also from Rev. D. L. Brethorn re. prohibition petitions. The President of the Conference, Dr. McLean, and Mr. S. F. Callender were appointed a committee on memorials. A very strong expression of opinion was given against the continuance of the present pernicious system, which was embodied in a resolution to be sent to the approaching conference, and a copy to each of the parliamentary representatives and the senator for the district.

The following appointments were made: Ministerial representatives—Stationing Committe, Dr. McLean, Sabbath School Committee, Rev. F. B. Stacey, Epworth League Committee, Rev. A. Whiteside. Lay representatives to the conference: Messrs. B. P. Richardson, M. L. A., Grenfell, J. W. Smith and J. J. Young, Regina, J. E. Annable, Moose Jaw, J. R Brown, Qu'Appelle, and T. L. Bray, Wolseley. Missionary Committee, J. W. Smith, Sabbath School Committee, J. J. Young and Epworth League Committee, T. L. Bray.

Wolseley was fixed upon as the place of the Financial District Meeting.


THE KEY STONE.—Regular action of the bowels is the keystone of health. The use of B. B. B. insures it and cures constipation, dyspepsia, etc.
Miss F. Williams, 445 Bloor Street, Toronto, writes:—"Have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for constipation and pain in the head with great success. I improved from the second dose."


Mr. Davin has given notice of two bills. One is designed to give power to settlers in the North West between 1883 and 1886 to take up second homesteads; the other to compel railway companies to make fire breaks alongside their tracks for the purpose of preventing the outbreak of fire.


WHEN THE HAIR

Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequaled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color-glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillow-case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP,

Next door south of Post Office.

G. B. WALLACE

Wishes to inform the people of Moose and surrounding district that he is is prepared to cater to their wants in all kinds of

Fresh Meats,

Salt and Smoked Meats,

Fish, Poultry, Sausages, &c.

GAME IN SEASON.

The public are respectfily invited to call and inspeat my stock.

G. B. WALLACE,

6 Main street.

Remember the Address !

G. A. McTAVISH,

Victoria. B. C.

If you want Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Trees, or Garden requisites, send for our catalogue. I have the largest and most complete establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Healthy Plants !

Fresh Seeds !

Fine Trees

43 Everything of the Best !


## Homestead Regulations !

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North West Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

### ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of $10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of $10 is chargable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

### HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways, and on making application for entry the settler must declare under which of the following conditions he elects to hold his land:

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

2. Residence for three years anywhere within two miles of the homestead quarter section, and afterwards actual residence in a habitable house upon the homestead for three months next prior to application for patent. Under this system 10 acres must be broken the first year after entry; 15 additional in the second, and 15 in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year and 25 acres the third year.

3. The 5 years' system under which a settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, (but must perfect his entry by commencing cultivation within six months after the date thereof) breaking five acres the first year, cropping those five acres and breaking 10 acres additional the second year and also building a habitable house before the end of the second year. The settler must commence actual residence on the homestead at the expiration of two years from date of entry, and thereafter reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each of the three next succeeding years.

### APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector or the intelligence officer at Medicine Hat or Qu'Appelle Station. Before making application for Patent the settler must give 6 months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so.

### INTELLIGENCE OFFICES

are situated at Qu'Appelle Station and Medicine Hat. Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any of these offices information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

### A SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by anyone who has received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands upon application for patent made by him, or had earned title to his first homestead on, or prior to, the 2nd day of June, 1887.

### INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Land Agents in Manitoba or the North West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

## NOTICE !

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tenders for the supply of Beef," will be received at this office, up to noon of Tuesday, 16th June, for the supply, during the proximate fiscal year, ending the 30th of June 1892, of any proportion of the following quantities (which may be increased or decreased by the undersigned) of fresh beef to be delivered of the quantity required by and in accordance with the custom of the Department, full particulars of which, and forms for tender can be obtained from this or any of the undermentioned Agency Offices:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moose Mountain | 2340 | Pounds. |
| Crooked Lake | 5000 | " |
| Assiniboine | 4000 | " |
| Muskowpetung | 4240 | " |
| Touchwood Hills | 12000 | " |
| Duck Lake | 5185 | " |
| Carlton | 11700 | " |
| Battleford | 21480 | " |
| Onion Lake | 9700 | " |
| Saddle Lake | 25000 | " |
| Edmonton | 30000 | " |
| Peace Hills | 11340 | " |
| Industrial | Schools. | |
| Qu'Appelle | 41480 | " |
| Battleford | 22200 | " |
| Regina | as may be required. | |

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the undersigned, or the equivalent in cash, for five per cent. of its value, which will be forfeited if the party tendering fail to enter into, or to furnish approved security for the fulfilment of a contract, when called upon to do so, for the whole or any portion of his tender, or to complete the same.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HAYTER REED,
2 Indian Commissioner.

Indian Office,
Regina, May 12th, 1891.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the accounts due the estate of Felix Plante must be settled with me at once, or they will be put in suit for collection

C. A. GASS, Trustee.
Moose Jaw, April 16th, 1891. 50


HORSE AND CATTLE HERD.

The undersigned will take both horses and cattle to herd from the town this summer. As he will give the business his personal supervision his patrons can rely on all animals being well taken care of and herded with care.

A good Bull will be kept with the herd for service of cows. For terms etc. apply to

H. MARTIN,
49 Care of O. Field, Moose Jaw

FOR SALE !

Two Good Teams of young horses for sale, or will exchange for young cattle. For particulars apply to

WM. MCCARTER Moose Jaw


LOST—One mare of a dark iron grey color four years old, and one mare of a cream color with black points. Both mares had halters on when last seen. Any one returning them will be suitably rewarded

A. K. GRAYSON, Moose Jaw.


R. BOGUE

— DEALER IN —

HARDWARE,

DRY GOODS,

Groceries !

Bran Shorts, Chopped Feed

OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT.

All Kinds of Vegetables For Sale at

LOWEST PRICES.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated Souris Flour.

Crockery, Fancy Stands,

Hanging Lamps & Skates

WINDOW - SHADES !

WITH ROLLERS AND PULL COMPLETE,

— AT —

65 CENTS AND UPWARDS !

— AT —

BELLAMY'S FURNITURE STORE.

Cost Sale !

Beginning to-day (Friday) and will last for

WO - MONTHS.

In order to make room for my New Spring Stock which will arrive in a few days, I will sell at cost my entire stock of

HARNESS, SADDLES,

BRUSHES, CURRY COMBS,

WHIPS, SPURS, BLANKETS

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

You may expect Bargains as the old stock must be sold.

CALL EARLY AND INSPECT THE STOCK.

D. MCMILLAN,

1. MAIN STREET

WM. FERGUSSION.

— wholesale —

Wines Liquors & Cigars

Brandon, - Man.

Permits orders Promptly executed

THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

FOLEY BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

W. A McFALL. : Proprietor.

First-class accommodation for the travelling public. Convenient to trains. Porter meets all trains. Bar supplied with the best brands of Cigars.


### Lost and Found.

STRAYED—From my herd in November last one Small, Young Brindle Cow, white on forehead. Came into the herd same month two calves, Red and White. Apply to,

CHAS. NICOLLE,
48 Two Rivers Ranche, Qu'Appelle Valley.


JAS. MCLELLAN,

Brick and Stone Mason !

PLASTERING A SPECIALTY.

A large supply of Plaster Paris Ornaments always on hand.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Apply to,

49 JAS. MCLELLAN, Moose Jaw.


## NOTICE

### To Game And Hay Seekers !

Notice is hereby given that any trespass whatever on Sections 25, 33, 31, Township 13, Ranges 24 and 25, w. 2nd M., will be dealt with according to law.

2 Chas Nicolle


CATTLE FOR SALE.

TWO RIVERS RANCHE. Buffalo Lake East.

Polled Angus, Short Horns, Durham, and other grades of Cows, Heifers, Oxen, Steers and Bulls always on hand. A few good milch cows recently calved, and two young Short Horn Bulls (well bred). Young Cows with or without calves at foot. Brood mares or oxen taken in exchange for stock. C. Nicolle, The Ranche Qu'Appelle Valley

FOR SALE.

A good five-year-old horse, well broken, first class driver; one set of Single Harness, nearly new; and a top Buggy nearly new. Cheap. Apply at the TIMES office.

BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5c

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

the steadfast, silent fortitude of a man who carried within him the cheering consciousness of having done the utmost that he could, be the issue what it might. At length, when that portion of the treaty which required ratification from Canada came before parliament, his silence was broken, and in a splendid speech lasting over many hours, a veritable masterpiece of constitutional learning, incisive logic, broad statesmanship, and earnest eloquence, in many respects the finest effort of his life, Sir John so utterly routed his assailants from every position they had taken that the decisive vote of one hundred and twent-one to fifty-five, testified how completely he had justified himself before the country.

SIGNS OF BREAKING UP.

With the year 1872 the first parliament of the Dominion of Canada completed its allotted term, and was accordingly disolved. The general election which followed proved somewhat of a surprise to the Conservative, as although the ministry still remained a good working majority, its former proportions were significantly reduced, especially in the pivotal province of Ontario, and there were unmistakable signs on all sides of that craving for change which inevitably permeates the public mind when one administration has held a long monopoly of office. Other causes were at work also, and principally the apprehension with which many people regarded the gigantic scheme of a trans-continental railway, whose construction within ten years had been the cheif argument wherewith British Columbia had been induced to enter the union a short time previously. The Opposition proved conclusively enough that the carrying out of so stupendous an undertaking within the time appointed was simply impossible, and the spectre of national bankruptcy was successfully evoked to frighten the timid supporters of the government from their allegiance and give an impulse to the wavering in their leanings toward desertion. The crisis came sooner than even the most sanguine members of the opposition could have hoped.

THE PACIFIC SCANDAL.

During the session of 1873 the relations of the government toward the Canadian Pacific Railway matter were made the basis of a tremendous and unsparing attack all along the line. When the fight began, Sir John, trusting to the fidelity of his followers, went into it with cheerful courage, and little doubt as to the ultimate result, but as each day witnessed fresh defections from his ranks—defections which an eloquent appeal, displaying marvellous fertility of resonce and all his peculiarly persuasive power in their very highest degree, failed to check—he decided to resign without waiting for the final; and accordingly, on the 5th of November, 1873 he placed his resignation in the hands of the Governor General. Thus, after an unbroken reign of ten long and fruitful years, we see him once more consigned to the cold shades of opposition, while Liberal administration, under the cautious, canny guidance of Mr. Mackenzie, became the guardian of the common weal.

During the four years which followed Sir John possessed his soul in patience, offering no factious opposition to the government, but, on the contrary, cordially co-operating with them in perfecting any measure that was manifestly for the public good. Careful and prudent as was the Mackenzie rule, however, the country failed to prosper under it. Year by year the commercial situation grew worse, the revenue deficits graver, and the future prospects darker. The ministry confessed themselves quite unable to mend matters, as their finance minister put it "mere flies in the wheel." In this woeful condition of affairs Sir John's keen eye discerned the opening up of a route which would lead him back to power. According in 1876 he came forward with a scheme for the financial rehabilitation of the country, which, under the title of the "National Policy," was immediately adopted by his party, and the new protective policy was so zealously preached, that when in 1878 the two parties met once more at the polls the Conservatives swept the country from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, and Mr. Mackenzie resigned without waiting for the assembling of parliament.

BACK TO POWER.

Thus the year 1878 beheld Sir John restored to power, with a stronger following and a fairer future than at any time in his whole career; and from then until now he has guided the affairs of state with concummate skill. The events of later years are still recent and too much within the heated atmosphere of party politicts, to be dwelt upon. The National policy has been perfected and the vast Canadian Pacific Railway carried to completion.

THE MAN HIMSELF.

Such is a brief and all too imperfect outline of Sir John Macdonald's public career. It still remains for us to present some picture of the man himself ere reaching our conclusion.

"Who is he?" inquired the renowned special, G. A. Sala, as he watched Sir John Macdonald at a public ball in Quebec in 1864, passing and repassing with that easy alertness which still distinguishes his movements. "How like Disraeli! and with a strong dash of Milner Gibson too. Remarkable man, I should think. One would inquire his name anywhere." This remark of Sala's aptly and accurately phrases the impression Sir John creates upon the observer to-day. Tall and lithe in figure, slightly stooped, as becomes a life long student, with rich, waving locks of fast-silvering hair, smooth-shaven face, corrugated like a glacier-scarred rock by a net-work of seams and wrinkles, wherein the most opposite emotions play hide-and-seek with one another according to the mood of the moment bright bird-like eyes, observant of everything around, and a quick, gliding step, whose jaunty grace of fast-growing burden of years has not yet impaired—such are the Premier's most striking physical characteristics. As one watches him through the weary months of a parliamentary session, scarcely ever absent from his post at the Speaker's right, always alert, active and prepared for whatever may turn up, charming to his supporters and courteous to his opponents, speaking often, yet never unnecessarily or at too great length, guiding and controlling the legislative machine with the same masterful ease as the captain of an ocean steamer rules his marine microcosm, you cease to wonder that interest should develop into admiration, admiration into adoration, as it has done with so many of his followers. When beginning to speak his voice frequently low, indistinct, and hesitating, the words come slowly and are apt to be repeated, but as his subject warms upon him all this disappears; he is soon under way, and proceeds from point to point with rapidity, clearness, and most satisfying felicity of expression He is never still for a moment while on his feet; now he has his back to the speaker, and now looks him full in the face; this moment he hangs his eye-glasses jauntily astride his generously proportioned nose, the next he shakes them menacingly toward the gentlemen on the other side of the House. Lowering his voice to a thrilling whisper or raising it to a triumphant shout, ever and anon convulsing listeners by some deliciously absurd joke or keenly effective allusion, the premier, after forty years of active service, shows himself as vigorous, as witty, as pugnacious, and as vivacious as at any time in the past. He captivates, even though he may not convince, and rarely fails to carry his point, however weak may be his side of the argumnet.

HIS PARTY.

The peculiar feature which distinguishes him as a political leader is the amazing dexterity wherewith he manages to hold together a set of heterogeneous elements—national, religious, sectional, personal—actusted most of them, be it confessed, more by regard to their own individual interests than to the welfare of the united people. Both as regards the instability of the medium which supports him and the wondrous skill with which it is made to seem as reliable as the solid ground. Sir John may not inaptly be compared to the circus athlete in his "grand challenge in riding six fiery steeds simultaneously." Between not merely two, but half a dozen, slippery stools the Premier is, of course, liable at any time to fall to the ground; yet, by means of that personal magnetism, which he possesses in so rare a degree, and whereby he scores so many successes in placating disaffected followers or alluring recruits from the hostile camps, he maintains himself impregnably entrenched in power.

Both in public and in private Sir John shows himself a master of wit and satire. It is however, of that genuinely impromptu unstudied kind which, depending as it does for its brilliancy to a large extent upon the attendant circumstances and the manner accompanying the utterance, renders illustration very difficult. On New Year's day is devolved upon Sir John to present his colleagues in the cabinet to the new Governor-General when they made their customary formal call. As it happened to be a very cold day, the Secretary of State appeared in a suberb seal-skin coat draping him to the knees, and was accordingly introduced to His Excellency in the unexpected but appropriate manner, "My Lord, this is the great seal." Again, during the course of a rather warm debate last session, Sir John referred to the great victory he won in 1882, whereupon a leading member of the Opposition called out, "Why do you not try again?" alluding to rumors then prevalent of a dissolution being imminent. Quick as lightning came the discomfiting retort, "Because I do not want to lose the presence of my honorable friend."

All that the Countess of Beaconsfield was to the Conservative premier of England has Lady Macdonald been to the Conservative premier of Canada. Endowed with abundant energy, surpassing tact, and intense devotion to her husband's interests, thoroughly informed as to all the questions of the day, courteous, hospitable, considerate, Lady Macdonald is the central figure in the social life of the capital, and no unimportant factor in its political life also.


# Early Closing!

The following establishments will be closed according to notice attached:—

E. A. Baker & Co., T. W. Robinson, Wm. Grayson, John Bellamy, R. Bogue, C. A. Gass, J. M. Simington, John Brass, Miss E. Clarke, Wright Bros., M. E. Annable, W. W. Bole, D. McMillan, J. McCauley. H. McBride & Co., J. G. Gordon, A. E. Potter, McCormick & Slater, B. E. Rothwell. G. B. Wallace.

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YOUNG

# General Marceau

## Description and Pedigree.

YOUNG GENERAL MARCEAU is a beautiful jet black, and for bone and action cannot be surpassed. He stands 16½ hands high and weighs 1550 pounds. He was foaled in May, 1885, out of the mare Waxworth Messenger, and from the horse General Marceau, who was imported from France in December, 1882 by Crawford Brothers, of Springboro, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and from there to Canada the same year.

TERMS!

To insure Foal $10. Season mares, $8. Single leap $5, to be paid at the time of service. Parties disposing of their mares before collecting time will be held responsible whether the mare is with foal or not. Insured mares must be returned regularly to the horse or they will be charged as season mares. The season mares to be paid the last two rounds, and insured mares on the 1st of January, 1892. All accidents at the owner's risk.

THOS. BAIN, Proprietor.

# SUFFOLK PUNCH!

# DUKE OF MAY,

1621, S. S. B.

## Description and Pedigree.

**DESCRIPTION.—Duke of May is a beautiful golden Chesnut, Stands 16 hands high, weighs 1665 pounds, perfectly round, clean legs and has grand action. Imported from Woodbridge, England, by Fletcher Bros. in 1887. This horse has stood for two consecutive years at Smith Falls Agricultural Society for service of their mares, and has two Diplomas from the Eastern Exhibition held at Ottawa, Ontario.**

DUKE OF MAY, 1621, S. S. B., foaled 1885, bred by Alfred J. Smith, Rendlesham, Woodbridge, Suffolk, England. Sired by Garrett's Cupbearer III, 566; g. sire Cupbearer II, 542; g-g sire Crisp's Cupbearer, 416; g-g-g sire Crisp's Conqueror, 413; g-g-g-g sire Fair Head's Boxer, 405; g-g-g-g-g sire Manchester Boxer, 298; g-g-g-g-g-g sire Old White Faced Boxer, 299; g-g-g-g-g-g-g sire Artis's Boxer, 26; g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g sire Froom's Rampea, 686; g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g sire Brady's Briton, 198; g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g sire Smith's Horse of Parkham, 1110; g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g sire Gleeas Horse, 589; g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g sire Gleeas Horse, 588; g-g-Horse of Lifford, foaled in the year 1768.

DAM OF DUKE OF MAY—May Queen, 837; Sire of Dam—Sir Richard Wallace's Prime Imperial, 1239; g. sire of dam—Colonel Wilson's Fair Apparent, 1295—g-g sire of dam—Monarch, 1348; g-g-g sire of dam—Warrior, 1353; g-g-g-g sire of dam—Captain, 376; g-g-g-g-g sire of dam—High Necked Captain, 408; g-g-g-g-g-g sire of dam—Liverpool Captain, 408; g-g-g-g-g-g-g sire of dam—Ald Briton, 490; g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g sire of dam—Old Boxer, 755, foaled 1805.

GREAT DAM—Smart, 840; sire of g. dam—Wilson's Briton, 1303; g. sire of g. dam—Hick's Prince, 690; g-g sire of g. dam—Briton, 1189; g-g-g sire of g. dam—Briton, 1123; g-g-g-g sire of g. dam—Blake, 1118; g-g-g-g-g sire of g. dam—Suffolk Farmer, 187; g-g-g-g-g-g sire of g. dam—Young Briton, 172; g-g-g-g-g-g-g sire of g. dam—Old Briton, 171; g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g sire of g. dam—Everett, 173; g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g sire of g. dam—Blake's Farmer, 174, foaled in 1760.

GREAT GREAT DAM—Suddenham Loughty, 844; sire of g-g dam—Sir Colin, 544; g. sire of g-g dam—Catlin's Duke, 296; g-g sire of g-g dam—Manchester Boxer, 298; g-g-g sire of g-g dam—White Faced Boxer, 299; g-g-g-g sire of g-g dam—Artis's Boxer, 26; g-g-g-g-g sire of g-g dam—Groom's Ramper, 635; g-g-g-g-g-g sire of g-g dam—Brady's Briton, 198; g-g-g-g-g-g-g sire of g-g dam—T. Smith's Horse of Parkham, 1110, foaled in 1799. Great, Great, Great Dam—Lady McLost's of Wherstead.

TERMS!

**To insure Foal $18. Season Mares $13. Single Leap $12. All accidents at the risk of owners of mares. Parties disposing of mares before foaling time will be charged as Season Mares. Special arrangements will be made with parties owning over two mares.**

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WM. FLETCHER, GROOM.

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Main Street : : : Opposite Post Office

# INPORTED SHIRE STALLION.

# BAY PRINCE IV,

## 8732 VOL XI,

English Shire Horse, Society Stud Book. Foaled July 27th, 1887. Bred by W. & A. Perry, Wappingham, Towcester, Northamptonshire, England, was by Prince Albert, 5276, Vol. VIII. Dam Darling, by Pride of the Isle, III, 8033, Vol X, in E. S. H. S. S. B.

## SIRE'S PEDIGREE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vol. 8. | Prince Albert, 5276, he by | Dam by Oxford, 1695, his dam, winner of 16 1st Prizes in Lincolnshire, dam's Sire Comet 509, First Prize at Wakefield. Took 1st at Thorne, 1st at Snaith, 1873, 1st and cup at Doncaster, 3rd Great Yorkshire, at Sheffield, 1874, 2nd at Doncaster, 1876, 2nd at Doncaster, 1878. |
| | Royal Albert, 1885, he by | |
| Vol. 1. | John Bull, 1180, he by Warwick, 2246 he by | Took 1st at Bowtry, 1857, 2nd at Pontefract, 1860, 1st at York, 1862, 1st at Silby, 1853, 1st R. A. S. Worchester, 1864, dam sire Oxford, 1691, took 1st at Owston, 1st at Axholme, 1857. Sire Wellington won 7 1st Prizes. |
| | John Bull, 1169, he by | Dam's Sire Matchless, 1506, winner of 1st Prize at R. A. S. Derby, in 1843. Sire Oxford, 1683, won six 1st Prizes. |
| | John Bull, 1160, he by | Dam sire, Honest Tom, won 1st Prize as a foal (yearling and two year old), also several other 1st Prizes at Herefordshire and other shows. Winner of five 1st Prizes in succession at Lincolnshire show. Bred by Abram's Lincolnshire. |

Pacey's Lame Horse, 1702, foaled in 1811, he by Marfleet's Horse of Somerton Castle, Lincolnshire, England, foaled in 1798. See page 371, Vol. 1.

## DAM'S PEDIGREE.

Bay Prince's dam was Darling, by Pride of the Isle, III, 8033, Vol. X, dam by

| | |
|---|---|
| Vol. 1. England's Glory, 736. he by England's Glory, 723. | Winner of the following prizes, 1st and cup at Norwich, 1865, 1st at Peterborough, 1867, 1st at Northampton, 1868, 1st at Northampton, 1869, 1st at Bedford, 1st at Northampton, 1870, 1st at Bedford, 1872, 1st at Bedford 1873. |
| he by England's Glory, 717. he by | Winner of 1st prize R. A. S., Warwick, 1859, 3rd R. A. S. Leeds, 1861, also 1st prize six years in succession at Peterborough, and many other cups and prizes. |
| Major, 1447. he by | Winner of 1st prize R. A. S., Windsor, 1851. Dam's Sire Lincoln, 1326, Vol 1. |
| Honest Tom, 1073. he by | Winner of two 1st prizes at Wisbeach. Richardson's Brown Horse, by Barne's Brown Horse, Vol. 1. |
| Honest Tom, 1067. he by | Foaled in 1831. Bred by Andrew's Wisbeach Cambridgeshire. |
| England's Glory, 705. he by | Foaled in 1826. Bred by N. Goodham Wisbeach. |
| Honest Tom, | A winner at Lincoln twice. Dam's Sire Odham's Horse of Thornny Fen. |
| 1060. He by | Foaled in 1800. Bred by Wisman Horbeach. |

Hilton & Colley's Brown Horse, of Bassingham, foaled 1785. Page 230, Vol 1, the foundation of the Stud Book.

BAY PRINCE IV, is a beautiful bay, with star on Forehead, off hind foot white, stands sixteen hands two inches high, weighs 1750 pounds foaled July 27th, 1887, has good flat bone, and action that cannot be surpassed. On his sire's side he traces back in direct line through registered stock for one hundred years, and on his dam's side one hundred and five years, and has in him the purest and oldest strain of sire blood in the United Kingdom, see page XXII, Essay II, Vol. I of Stud Book, was imported to this country in May 1889.

TERMS.

To insure Foal $15. payable 1st January, 1892. Season Mares $10, to be paid last trip of the horse. Parties disposing of their mares before 1st January will have to pay full insurance whether in foal or not. A reduction will be made for parties owning over one mare. Parties trying mares and not returning them regularly to the horse will be charged full Insurance. All accidents at the risk of owners of mares.

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VALLEY LODGE No. 1, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday at 20 o'clock, in the Oddfellow's Hall, on Main street. Visiting brethren always welcome.

O. B. FYSH, N. G. J. MAIR, Rec. Secy.

MOOSE JAW LODGE, No. 26, A. F. & A. M., G. R. ., meets on the second Tuesday evening in every month in the Masonic Hall on Main Street. Brethren visiting the town cordially welcomed.

R. H. LOWE, W. M. S. N. De. GREEN, Secretary

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